

# Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Arizona Department of Corrections  
Health Service Bureau

Inmate Wellness Program  
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Most **sexually transmitted diseases** (STD's) are types of infections that are spread from person to person. What makes them "sexually transmitted" is that they are usually passed from person to person through intimate sexual contact. Prevention includes abstinence. After release, prevention includes both abstinence and using barrier methods (condoms).

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Consequences</u>	<u>Treatment</u>
Chlamydia	Usually no symptoms. Can cause painful urination, unusual discharge, genital itching.	In women: Sterility, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease. In men: Sterility, epididymitis (infection of the tubes inside the testicles)	Various antibiotics
Gonorrhea	Painful, discolored or frequent urination, abnormal discharge, abnormal menstruation. Pus is a common symptom. Can occur in the throat or the anus.	Women: Pelvic Inflammatory Disease, sterility. Men: Epididymitis (infection of the tubes inside the testicles), sterility, can cause joint problems.	Antibiotics
Syphilis	3 stages. Stage 1: Painless ulcer-type sore. Stage 2: Rash, swollen lymph nodes, hair loss. Stage 3: No symptoms	Death, insanity, heart damage, bone damage, nerve damage.	At any point with varied antibiotics. Usually VERY easy to treat once it is identified.
Herpes simplex	Painful blisters which pop and leave sores. Can occur orally, anally, as well as on or around the penis/vagina/vulva.	This will never go away. You may break out if you get stressed. Can be transmitted prior to active breakout.	Varies – Possibly antibiotics or other medications.

See Information Sheets on: Hepatitis, Genital Warts, and Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID).